

NOT IN GOOD SHAPE.

Considerable Complaint About the Railway Mail Service as it is

UNDER THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

The Machinery Said to Need Oiling to Prevent an Early Breakdown.

MANY NEW APPOINTEES INCAPABLE.

And Other Impossibilities of Obtaining Just the Men That are Wanted.

The application of civil service rules to the railway mail service doesn't seem to please the politicians or the critics of the administration that placed the 5,000 employees under the Civil Service Commission's eye. It is even alleged that the old way was far superior to the new one that only the commission itself would stand up in defense of the innovation.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The experiment of placing the 5,000 employees under the Civil Service Commission has turned out to be a disastrous failure. It is not at all likely that Mr. Theodore Roosevelt or his colleagues, Messrs. Lyman and Thompson, would concede the truth of this statement, but the evidence of its entire accuracy is easily obtainable.

NOT RUNNING SMOOTHLY.

Things are not running at all smoothly between the Civil Service Commission and the Railway Mail Service Bureau, and if the machinery is not oiled soon there is sure to be a breakdown somewhere. The main trouble seems to be that the men best fitted for the job are not being appointed, and in fact a large number of the men are thoroughly incapable. They manage to answer a sufficient number of questions put to them by the Civil Service Commission to get certified for appointment, but when put into a postal car they are at once exposed.

ONE OF THE HEAD CLERKS IN THE SERVICE.

One of the head clerks in the service, a man who has run on the road for years, is authority for the statement that he has never met with such a worse lot of men as are now being appointed. Although the salary of a postal clerk is small, and the work hard, there is

GREAT PRESSURE FOR THE PLACES.

and taking advantage of the examination process, college graduates and young men just out of the public schools are coming to the front in large numbers. They are not only poor clerks, unable to do the heavy, rapid and accurate work required, but they soon become disgruntled and disgusted, and cause demoralization among the other clerks.

The most troublesome part of the new system to the officials in charge of the mail service, however, is the total inability to get men certified to them who reside in the neighborhood of the railroad, and who are to be run. Prior to May 1, when clerks were appointed in the good old-fashioned way, they were distributed as equally as possible among the different congressional districts, and were chosen for service upon the particular line of railroad upon which vacancies existed.

ONLY ONE RECOGNIZED.

In certifying men for appointment, the only geographical location the Civil Service Commission will recognize is the State in which the appointee resides. They send in his name, with utter disregard to the portion of the State in which he is to be assigned to duty.

It will be readily seen how this beautiful plan works. A clerk is needed for duty on a road running out of New York City. Three names are sent in by the Civil Service Commission. The first man on the list is rejected because he lives at Ogdensburg, the second because his home is in Buffalo. Number three, however, is chosen as a last resort, although he may live 100 miles away from the line of his railroad. Another vacancy occurs, and three names are sent in, which, in such a case, are all rejected, and that ends their experience with the Civil Service Commission, for, according to the rules, after a man's name has been twice sent in and rejected he is turned down forever.

MOST ABSURD OF ALL.

Then the most absurd feature of all comes to view. When the third vacancy occurs, it is found to be in the exact locality of the good boy who was rejected in the first case. The road altogether, however, and the next man who comes out of the civil service hopper finds himself disqualified for the same reason that No. 1 was.

A very simple remedy was suggested for this trouble. It was that the officials of the railway mail service be allowed to see a list of eligibles, and select from them the applicants who were properly located geographically for appointment to the existing vacancies. The civil service triumvirate held up their hands in holy horror at such a suggestion. They would never allow a chance like that to be given to the corrupt politicians as to the names of eligible applicants, although they brought forward no proof that they are above

JUGGLING WITH THE NAMES.

themselves. They will not consent that men be chosen according to the location of their residence, and so the man who has a home and family in New York City, and is so unfortunate as to be assigned to duty on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, must move his residence up into that part of the State.

Under the inter-State commerce law, postal clerks cannot be given transportation to and from their homes when on duty, as was formerly the practice, and it is so unfortunate as to be assigned to duty on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, must move his residence up into that part of the State.

KNOW WHAT TO EXPECT.

The effect of this order may be to satisfy the clerks somewhat, but it will not aid in getting good men for the service. Under the old system of appointing men after practical examinations, with regard to the particular class of work to be performed, the service got just the kind of men it wanted. If they would handle the matter and accurately they were retained, if not they were removed. Now they are appointed if they can do a sum in arithmetic or answer questions in history, no matter what their qualifications are as postal clerks. The majority of the men appointed since May, after squeezing through the civil service examinations, have turned out to be almost useless as postal clerks, and the managers of the mail service are quite tired of the whole business, but the question is, what are they going to do about it?

REMARKS BY THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

"FRANK" BOND, the purest and best ever made, is what they are going to do about it.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

The Remarkable Power of Prayer as Shown in the Case of a Massachusetts Man—Cured of Chronic Rheumatism, Hysteria and Blindness.

EAST SUSSEX, July 21.—A sudden recovery from a serious illness has created much amazement in Lewes. A little more than six months ago Mr. R. B. Rummy, of that town, was taken ill with chronic rheumatism and hysteria, which seemed to affect every nerve in his body. Prior to his illness his sight had been bad, and now he became totally blind in one eye, and gradually began to lose the power of vision in the other. He was brought back from Bath a helpless invalid. For a month past he was utterly prostrated, and never left his bed, nor could he well raise his body therein without assistance.

One day there came from London a minister who sometimes preaches in the chapel which the sick man was in the habit of attending. He had known the patient for some years, and was well acquainted with all the circumstances of his illness. He had suggested to offer special prayer, asking God to restore the sick man to health. Upon his arrival in Lewes a small party assembled in the chapel, and there prayed that the Gift of Life would restore the brother to health once more.

The little party had a belief in the unending efficacy of the prayer, and set forth in the fourth and fifth verses of the fifth chapter of St. James. The minister and five others proceeded to the sick chamber. Their friend lay prostrate and ill, that they scarcely dared to speak to him. Solely they anointed him by pouring a few drops of oil on his head and then laying their hands on him. In turn upon him. Kneeling then by the bedside, prayer was once more offered, when, within ten minutes of the arrival of the party, Mr. Rummy, of his own accord, sat up in bed, a shining light had been upon him. He took from his face the shade which for two months had covered his eyes, and at once exclaimed, "I can see!" From his window, and described the view spread out in the evening light and backed by the Southdown hills. All pain had entirely left him. The onward progress did not stop here, for, to the amazement of all, he soon after got out of bed, dressed himself and walked downstairs unaided. For weeks no solid food had passed his lips, but upon getting downstairs he became ravenously hungry, and ate down and thoroughly enjoyed a hearty meat supper. He further tested his eyesight by a chapter from the Bible before going back to his bed for the night. He enjoyed them what had long been denied him—a night of perfect rest, free from pain.

Next day he rose, dressed, walked downstairs again unaided, and took a stroll in his garden. After a few days' change of air Mr. Rummy proposes to resume his ordinary daily employment.

A FIGHT FOR LIFE.

A Threatened Disruption of Railroad Pool in a Scramble for Revenge.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission will make another struggle for its perpetuation on Wednesday next and will endeavor to adopt such a course as to meet the competition of the Alton and at the same time punish this road for wronging the public association. In regard to this matter a local paper says:

"The discovery that the Alton had made five-year contracts with the leading Western shippers, and that it anticipated the coming boycott, has caused great dismay among the association roads, and many of them now advocate a temporary abandonment of the association and the independent action of each against the Alton as it may deem necessary. The idea now is to put the rates down to unprofitable levels, and let the Alton have the business at those rates. Such action would necessarily lead to an abandonment of the Northwestern Railway Association, as the Alton would at once withdraw from the Pacific and take sides with the Alton and withdraw from the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association and also from the Trans-Missouri Association."

MR. JOHNSON GOT SAWDUST.

A Wealthy Farmer Swindled in a Little Game With Two Strangers.

HILLSDALE, Mich., July 21.—W. W. Johnson, a wealthy farmer living about two miles south of this city, was approached about ten days ago by a man who wanted to buy his farm. On the way back to the house they met an apparent stranger to both, who exhibited signs of intoxication. He showed quite a sum of money, and engaged the land buyer in a game of three-card monte, apparently losing \$1,000. Johnson was then suggested that Mr. Johnson take a hand in the game, which he consented to do, and went to Hillsdale and drew \$2,000 from the First National Bank and returned home where both men were still waiting for him. The game proceeded, and in a short time Mr. Johnson's money was all in a common pile with the others. In the division Mr. Johnson took a package which he supposed contained money for the full amount of his stake and winnings and the others departed. The package contained only sawdust.

The Bad Effects of Cham Chawder.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, July 21.—A number of the members of the New American Chamber of Commerce called at police headquarters and said he believed the suicide was his cousin, Kate McCormack. He said the girl's father was a railroad contractor. He told the story of the girl's "dying wish" after death, and how she was found in the room, which gave the idea that an unfortunate love affair was the cause of her death. Now it is supposed that the young woman was Kate McCormack, of Cleveland, Ohio, who ran away from a good home in Cleveland a year or two ago, and was found by a colored woman sewing machine agent named William Kibler.

TO-DAY A YONKERS TINSMITH NAMED THOMAS REYNOLDS CALLED AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS AND SAID HE BELIEVED THE SUICIDE WAS HIS COUSIN, KATE MCCORMACK.

He said the girl's father was a railroad contractor. He told the story of the girl's "dying wish" after death, and how she was found in the room, which gave the idea that an unfortunate love affair was the cause of her death. Now it is supposed that the young woman was Kate McCormack, of Cleveland, Ohio, who ran away from a good home in Cleveland a year or two ago, and was found by a colored woman sewing machine agent named William Kibler.

DEAGGED BY A TRAIN.

Charles Degnan Tried to Board a Caboose and Meets an Awful Death. HARRISBURG, July 21.—Two men were struck by the Western express in South Harrisburg this morning and instantly killed. Their bodies were terribly mangled. A paper in the pocket of one of the men bore the address of John Keyser, Jersey City. The bodies were interred to-day at the almshouse.

Killed on the Iron Highway.

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Still have some pretty cloth suits, suitable for the beach and mountain wear.

NEW PAPER & JONES, 29 Fifth ave.

IT'S NOT A GOLD MINE.

State Commissioner Forster Says the Profits on Insurance

ARE NOT TOO LARGE TO HANDLE.

And Do Not Justify Increased Taxation by the State.

THE DANGERS OF MUTUAL INSURANCE.

Where a Substantial Safeguard is Regarded as a Mere Formality.

Insurance Commissioner Forster talks interestingly of the past year's insurance business. He says the companies make very small profits as insurers, and is opposed to increased taxation. He speaks of the mutual insurance companies, and criticizes the valued policy idea.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

HARRISBURG, July 21.—Insurance Commissioner Forster says that although the insurance business of the past year showed great improvement over the preceding year, when the companies of this State sustained an actual loss of \$217,088, it is still far from satisfactory. On a capital of \$12,160,000 the profit realized has only been 1.7 per cent, which is greater than the average profits for the seven prior years. Dividends have been issued entirely from investments of capital and surplus and not from the business of the companies as insurers. Without such resources and the accumulations of former years no dividends at all could be paid.

The Insurance Commissioner argues that the profits of insurance on capital do not justify the imposition by the State of taxes in excess of taxes on other corporations. He says that in view of the increasing competition and the experience of a number of years, the companies cannot expect to improve their business through any material increase in rates, but such improvements must be effected by reduction in expenses and losses.

IRRESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS.

As to mutual fire insurance companies, he is unable to collect enough money by assessment to pay their losses, the best that can be accomplished under the law is to have their death officially declared and their capacity for further mischief averted. The Insurance Commissioner says the easy conditions under which mutual companies may be incorporated under State laws invite the beginning of weak and irresponsible organizations.

For such persons associate themselves by articles of agreement and procure subscriptions to \$500,000 of insurance. The charter follows. The subscribers to insurance do not all accept the insurance they are engaged to take, as is frequently made evident from the first report of the company. That which is regarded as a legal "technicality" in the charter is designed as a substantial safeguard against the organization of companies without the necessary basis. It could be made more real if the same rule were applied to the case of mutual assessment life and accident companies, namely, to require an advanced assessment to be collected and paid into bank as a guarantee of good faith, before the company of like kind would operate directly against the great body of policy holders. Companies are mainly receiving and disbursing agencies, and they cannot continually pay out more than they receive, and increased disbursements necessitate increased previous receipts which would have to be paid by insurers who never incur loss claim indemnity.

SOME ADVERSE CRITICISM.

The Insurance Commissioner desires considerable space to an adverse criticism of the valued policy idea which was sought to be introduced in the statutes at the last session of the Legislature. He maintains the law of this kind would operate directly against the great body of policy holders. Companies are mainly receiving and disbursing agencies, and they cannot continually pay out more than they receive, and increased disbursements necessitate increased previous receipts which would have to be paid by insurers who never incur loss claim indemnity.

THE PROVISION IN THE GENERAL REVENUE LAW REDUCING THE TAX ON THE GROSS REVENUES OF FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES FROM 3 TO 2 PER CENT.

He says that the revenue derived by the State from the 3 per cent tax on premiums for 1888 amounted to \$100,000 more than in 1886, and states that in a few years the State will obtain as large a revenue from the 2 per cent tax on premiums as she does now from the 3 per cent tax.

CLEARING UP A MYSTERY.

A Suicide Who May Be Eluding Kate McCormack, of Cleveland.

NEW YORK, July 21.—On July 12 a mysterious young woman committed suicide by poison at a Third Avenue lodging house. She was supposed to be Miss Kitty Doane, daughter of the Pullman Company, who was found in the room, which gave the idea that an unfortunate love affair was the cause of her death. Now it is supposed that the young woman was Kate McCormack, of Cleveland, Ohio, who ran away from a good home in Cleveland a year or two ago, and was found by a colored woman sewing machine agent named William Kibler.

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CLOSING THE SALOONS.

The Temperance People of Kansas City, Balked by Police Justice Construction of Local Law, Have More Success With

THE STATE LAW.

KANSAS CITY, July 21.—The Sunday law had its designed effect for the first time to-day since its enforcement, and Kansas City is as dry as prohibition Kansas. For three weeks the police have attempted to close the saloons on Sunday, but without avail, until to-day. Arrests were first made under a city ordinance which provided that no saloons should be kept open within the municipal limits. Convictions could not be had under that ordinance, the police judge holding that saloon keepers who admitted their customers through side alleys were not keeping open saloons. Then the commissioners ordered that arrests be made under the State or "Downing" law, which makes it a felony to sell intoxicating liquors on Sunday and renders it obligatory upon the part of the trial judge to revoke the license on each and every conviction. Arrests were made last Sunday under the latter law. Appeals were taken by all of the prisoners from Justice to the Circuit Court, and the trials have not yet occurred.

THE SKELETONS IN A CAVE.

The Supposed Remains of Early Settlers, Victims of the Noble Red Men.

YANKTON, Dak., July 21.—The little village of St. Helena, on the Nebraska side of the Missouri, ten miles below Yankton, is in a state of excitement over a ghastly discovery made there yesterday. Parties who were prospecting for material for manufacture of cement, came upon a small opening in the Missouri river face of the rock. It was found to be a large apartment carved by nature in the soft, chalky substance, but the startling feature of the discovery was the discovery within this cave of eight human skeletons. These were lying about in portions of the cave in such disordered positions that the theory that the bones were of a recent date, and that they had been buried there by Indians years ago, and that they were either killed in a body or starved to death.

VESTIBULE LITIGATION.

The Pullman Company Brings Another Suit for Patent Infringement.

CHICAGO, July 21.—A suit was begun Wednesday, July 19, in the United States Circuit Court at Boston, by the Pullman Palace Car Company, against the Boston and Albany Railroad and Wagner Sleeping Car Company, upon a patent for the "Completed Vestibule." The former litigation related only to part of the vestibule, but the Pullman Company obtained patent in May for the completed vestibule, and upon this patent the present suit is based. The patent is of great importance, and if sustained, will give the Pullman Company the sole right to manufacture and use the vestibule.

HAVE YOU BEEN READING THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SEASIDE EXCURSION WHICH IS TO BE RUN THURSDAY, JULY 25, OVER THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, LEAVING UNION STATION AT 8:50 A. M., ARRIVING AT THUNDERBOLT AT 7:15 P. M.?

For full particulars of this excursion, now being held in the parlors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, call on the ticket agent at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, or on the ticket agent at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, or on the ticket agent at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station.

WHOLESALE HOUSE.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO., Cor. Wood and Liberty Sts., Importers and Jobbers of DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Special offerings this week in SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SEERSUCKER, SATTEENS, GINGHAMS, PRINTS, and CLOTHES.

For largest assortment and lowest prices call and see us.

WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

ARMOUR'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.

ARMOUR & CO., CHICAGO, SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

This is now conceded to be the best in the market, as witnessed by the fact that we have just received the DIPLOM FOR EXCELLENCE at the Chicago Exposition, now being held in the Palace of Agriculture.

REMEMBER.

ARMOUR'S Fidelity Title & Trust Company.

CAPITAL - \$500,000.

121 AND 123 FORT AVE.

Insures titles to real estate, and acts in all fiduciary capacities. Temporary offices, 300, 302 and 304 DIAMOND STREET.

CHOICEST, PUREST, BEST. TRY IT.

Crowds of Well Pleased Purchasers Daily at

DOUGLAS & MACKIE'S

Grand July Sacrifice sale. There is plenty of nice reasonable goods left to make this last interesting and profitable for you. We're not figuring on profits, but just to keep our stores busy during the so-called "hot" season. There are 100 pieces, one yard wide, charmingly pretty laws that were made in the best of materials, and are now being sold at 50c, 60c, 70c, 80c, 90c, and 100c.

Stacks of lovely striped, striped and plain White Goods that sold at 50c, 60c, 70c, 80c, 90c, and 100c.

Now for 60c, 70c, 80c, 90c, and 100c.

SPECIAL. These have been reduced to BUNKER'S BUSINESS PRICES. 111 pieces, beautiful and beautiful, and are now being sold at 50c, 60c, 70c, 80c, 90c, and 100c.

And would be cheap at 50c. 60c, 70c, 80c, 90c, and 100c.

All this week at 10c, 15c, and 20c a yard.

Most elegant display of WASH WOOL Suits will be put forward at 25c a yard.

They sold at 50c and 60c a yard.

There's still a number of pieces India Silks left, same as caused such a furore the past three weeks. They sold at 50c and 60c, and now 30c, 40c, and 50c.

IT'LL PROFIT YOU TO COME AND SEE US.

151 and 153 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

USE THE BEST OF THE WORLD'S

MADE ONLY BY IN THE WORLD

GEO. A. MACBETH & CO. PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

It Might Have Been Worse.

Not long since, Mr. Charles M. Eichenlaub, an Allegheny gentleman, who lives at 180 Federal street, was made to fully realize the fact that the aches and pains he experienced in different parts of his body were not without a cause. The high-colored urine, pain across the small of his back and kidneys, together with other unmistakable signs, warned him that his condition was fast approaching Bright's disease. The sharp, burning pain in his feet gave him untold misery. In fact, his disease grew from bad to worse, until he was unable to walk or step on his feet without experiencing great pain. He also frequently felt pain under his shoulder blades and different parts of his body. He lost his appetite, and he felt a full, bloated feeling in his stomach. As the little food he ate fermented in his stomach he had much eructation of gas. After taking six weeks' treatment at THE POLYPATHIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE, at 420 Penn. avenue, his aches and pains all left him, his appetite came back to him, his stomach performs its function properly, and he feels well and hearty and is able to attend to his business every day. He further states: "It gives me pleasure to state to my many friends, and the people generally, that although my disease was chronic and of long standing, I have been entirely cured of my kidney disease and rheumatism by the physicians and specialists for these diseases at No. 420 Penn. avenue."

"CHAR. M. EICHENLAUB."

Office hours at the institute, 10 to 11:30 A. M., 1 to 4 and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 to 4 P. M. Consultation free. j17-2

Barometers, Thermometers and Hydrometers.

The largest stock of Artificial Eyes. Every style of American and Foreign Patent Eye-Glasses and Spectacle Frames. Lenses of superior quality, perfectly adjusted. The sign is KODAK. 505 N. 5th Ave., near Wood St. Telephone No. 1895. j17-10-20

HE COUGHED DAY AND NIGHT.

Mr. James Brown, a well-known citizen of Allegheny county, formerly residing in Glenwood, but who has for the past 13 years lived in Hampton township, has passed through an eventful experience. His disease, although not of long standing, has been a most distressing condition, rendering it impossible for him to raise it out. There was a tickling sensation in his throat, and, as the poisonous matter extended into the bronchial tubes of his lungs, he coughed badly both day and night. He felt great tightness and stiffness in his chest, and his breath became very short, and, as the disease advanced, he became very weak. He had pain over the eyes, poor appetite, coated tongue and belching of gas after eating. Although he was of age, he received treatment from the physicians of Allegheny county, where he resided, at 325 Penn. avenue, and he became entirely cured of these diseases.

Mr. Brown is now glad to give his testimony for publication, as I have been cured as above stated, by the physicians at the Catarrh and Dropsical Institute, 325 Penn. avenue, Allegheny, Pa. Mr. Brown's postoffice address is Talley City, Allegheny county, where he resides, and can easily be proven by himself and many friends.

MANUFACTURERS OF FLOCKER'S LUBRICATING HEMP PACKING FOR RAILROAD USE.

Italian and American Hemp Packing, Clothes Lines, Twine, Belt Cord, Fish Line, Chalk Lines, Night Lines, Sisal Balo and Hilo Rope, Tarred Lath Yarn, Spun Yarn, etc.

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